



The Centre for Global Higher Education
Department of Education
University of Oxford
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Higher education in Ukraine: challenges and responses

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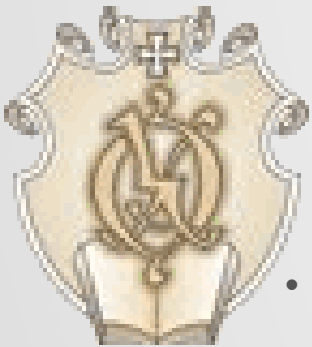


Outline

- Ukrainian historic higher education **backgrounds**
- Current higher education **development**
- **Adaptations** to the latest European higher education reforms
- **Integration** into European educational space
- **Struggle** with the destructive consequences of the ongoing russia's military aggression

Higher education in Ukraine: history

Higher education institutions in Ukraine were established in the 16th century



Ostroh Academy

- Considered to be the first institution of higher education in Ukraine (**1576**)
- **1578**: “Bukvar” (Alphabet book; Ivan Fedorov) printed; first printed book in Ukraine.
- **1581**: “Ostroh Bible” printed (Ivan Fedorov) – first full printing of Eastern Orthodox Old Testament.
- Now National University "Ostroh Academy“, a national autonomous research university.



Kyiv Mohyla Academy

- One of the oldest academic and theological schools among East European countries.
- **1632:** Kyiv Pechersk Lavra school and Kiev Brotherhood School merged into Kyiv-Mohyla Collegium.
- **1658:** Collegium obtained the status of Academy (Treaty of Hadiach).
- Now National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, bilingual research university.



Petro Mohyla, the benefactor of Kyiv Collegium.





Lviv University

- Oldest continuously operating university in Ukraine.
- **1661**: Jesuit Collegium received a title of university.
- **1784**: under Austrian rule.
- **1919-1939**: under Polish Second Republic.
- January 8, **1940**: university renamed **Ivan Franko Lviv State University**.
- Now Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, a classical institution of higher education in Ukraine.





Kyiv University



- Founded in **1834** as the University of Saint Vladimir, third oldest university in Ukraine.
- Faculty of **Philosophy**, with two departments: Department of history and philology and Department of physics and mathematics; Faculty of **Law**; Faculty of **Medicine**.
- Now it is Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, the most prestigious university in Ukraine.



Chernivtsi University

- Founded in **1875** as the Franz-Josephs-Universität Czernowitz.
- Three faculties: **Greek Orthodox theology, law, and philosophy**
- **1940**: renamed Chernivtsi State University.
- Now based at the Residence of Bukovinian Metropolitans building complex, a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- **1989**: the University of Chernivtsi was named after Yury Fedkovich
- **2000**: awarded National status.



Higher education in Ukraine: history



- Historically Ukrainian lands were divided between foreign powers.
- Different systems of education existed in different parts of the land, established by the corresponding governments.
- After the World War II education was strictly controlled by central Soviet authorities, and independent development was impossible.
- Only after achieving national independence in 1991, a unified and independent Ukrainian system of education started development.

Higher education in Ukraine: development

- The Constitution of Ukraine (**1996**), Law on Education (**1996**), the Law on Higher Education (**2002**), and the Law on Higher Education (**2014**) constitute the legal framework for the Ukrainian higher education.
- Joining the Bologna became unquestionable success for Ukraine. This took place on **June 19-20, 2005** at the Fourth Summit of Bologna process in Bergen (Norway).
- Ukraine joined a Bologna declaration in order to participate in “the harmonization of a European higher education’s architecture via compatibility and comparability of the regional education systems”.
- **After signing the Bologna Declaration, Ukraine became part of the renewal process.** The education system is assumed to contribute significantly to integration of Ukraine to the European Union.

Higher education in Ukraine: integration



- Participation of Ukrainian universities in European educational programs.
- Approaching of the Ukrainian higher education to standards of the European Higher Education Area and European qualifications framework.
- Creation of an innovative environment in the new social and economic order.

Higher education in Ukraine: adaptations

European Higher Education Area is reformed in such strategic **directions**:

- Structural reform (Bologna);
- Reform in educational management and governance;
- Reforms in higher education funding.



Higher education in Ukraine: adaptations



Structural reform (Bologna):

- Adaptation of study courses to the two-cycles **bachelor's/master's study system**;
- Introduction of the European credit transfer system (**ECTS**);
- Implementation the **Diploma Supplement** of the European Standard;
- **International academic mobility**;
- **Joint degree programs**;
- **Partnerships**.

Higher education in Ukraine: adaptations



Reform in educational management:

- **New mechanisms for rectors' elections**, maximum two terms (5+5; 7+7 for National Universities);
- **Rights for the universities to manage their own revenues** from education, research, and academic activities;
- **Separate governmental unit – National Quality Assurance Agency;**
- **New mechanism of electronic admission for universities;**
- **Automatic placement** according to state directives.

Higher education in Ukraine: adaptations

Revolution of Dignity during 2013-2014 provided new avenues for the renewal process due to the changed public approach to societal issues and challenges on the path of nation advancement.

A new Law on Higher Education 2014:

- ✓ **aligns with the requirements of Bologna** for the country to integrate with in the European Higher Education Area;
- ✓ enables universities to act with **greater autonomy**;
- ✓ **anti-plagiarism norms** and liability for academic dishonesty;
- ✓ establishment of the **National Quality Assurance Agency**;
- ✓ promotes **decentralized decision making** and responsibility for reputation.

Higher education structure: according to the new Law on Higher Education 2014

Higher education levels	Higher education degrees, educational documents	Entrance requirements	Study period and load (ESTC credits)	Access to further education	National qualification framework	EHEA Cycles
Academic level (2nd academic degree)	Doctor (Doctor diploma)	PhD diploma			9 level	
Science and research level (1st academic degree)	PhD (PhD diploma)	Master diploma	4 years 30-60 credits	Access to the 2 nd academic degree	8 level	III cycle
Master level	Master (Master diploma)	Bachelor diploma	Professional educational program, 90-120 credits	Access to the 1 st academic degree	7 level	II cycle
			Academic educational program – 120 credits (research part – over 30%)			
	Master of Medicine	Secondary school leaving certificate (Atestat)	300-360 credits			III cycle
Bachelor level	Bachelor (Bachelor diploma)	Secondary school leaving certificate (Atestat)	180-240 credits	Access to Master programs	6 level	I cycle
		Junior Bachelor diploma	HEI may transfer credits and shorten the program			
Short cycle level	Junior Bachelor (Junior Bachelor diploma)	Secondary school leaving certificate (Atestat)	90-120 credits	Access to Bachelor programs	5 level	Short cycle

Correspondence between previous and actual degrees:

Junior Specialist



Junior Bachelor

Specialist



Master

Candidate of sciences



PhD.

Higher education in Ukraine: internationalization



National Doctrine of Education of Ukraine:

- entering the market of international educational services;
- deepening international cooperation;
- participation in international projects

are **strategic task** of educational policy of Ukraine

<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/347/2002?lang=en#Text>

- ✓ **International scientific projects;**
- ✓ **International education projects;**
- ✓ **Cooperation with international organizations**

<https://mon.gov.ua/eng/tag/mizhnarodna-spivpratsya>

International scientific projects

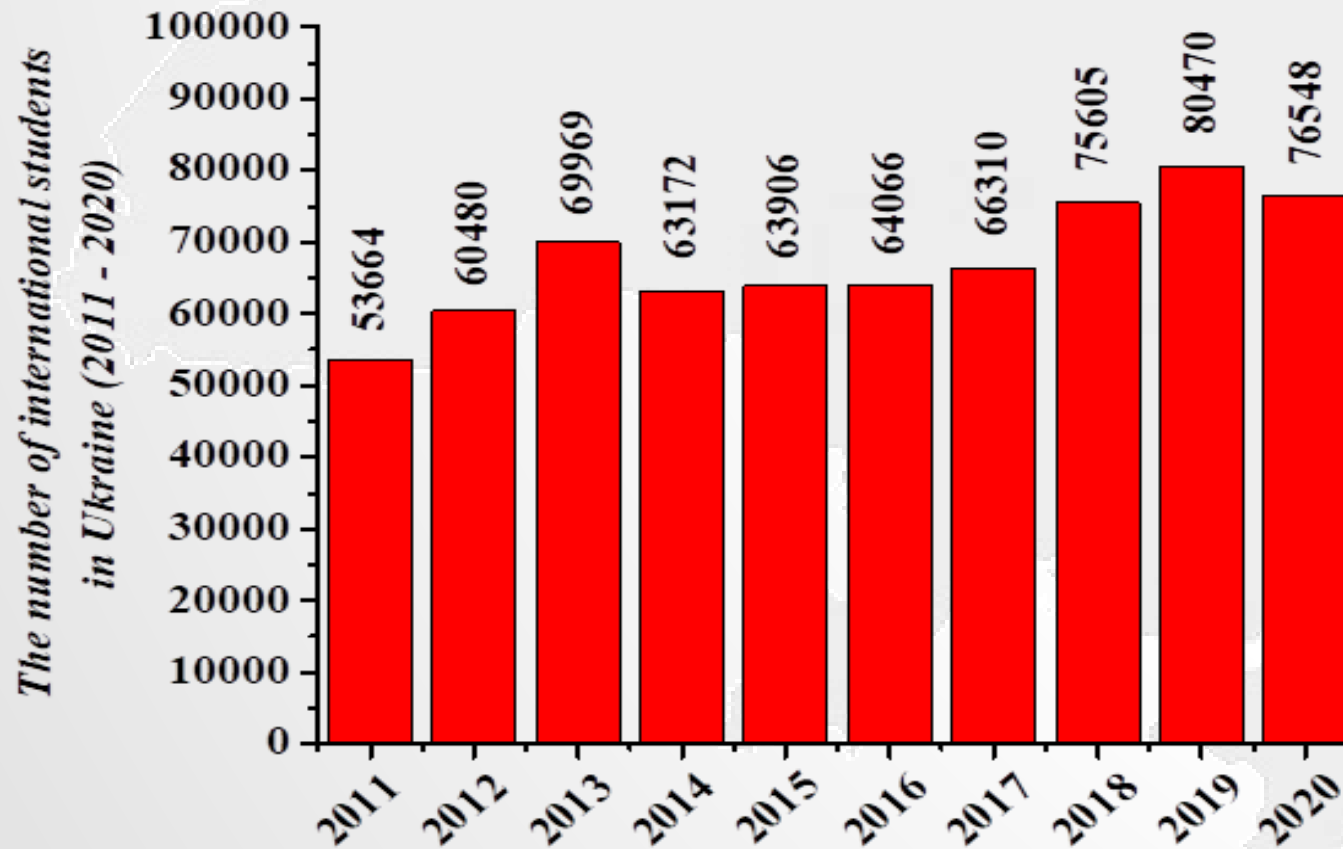


One of the main priorities is the integration of Ukraine into the **European Research Area**.

- Bilateral Scientific international cooperation with the EU member states;
- Horizon 2020;
- Euratom;
- «Science for Peace and Security» NATO program;
- European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN).

Higher education in Ukraine: internationalization

Number of international students in Ukraine



Ministry of Education and
Science of Ukraine. Ukrainian
State Center for International
Education

International education projects

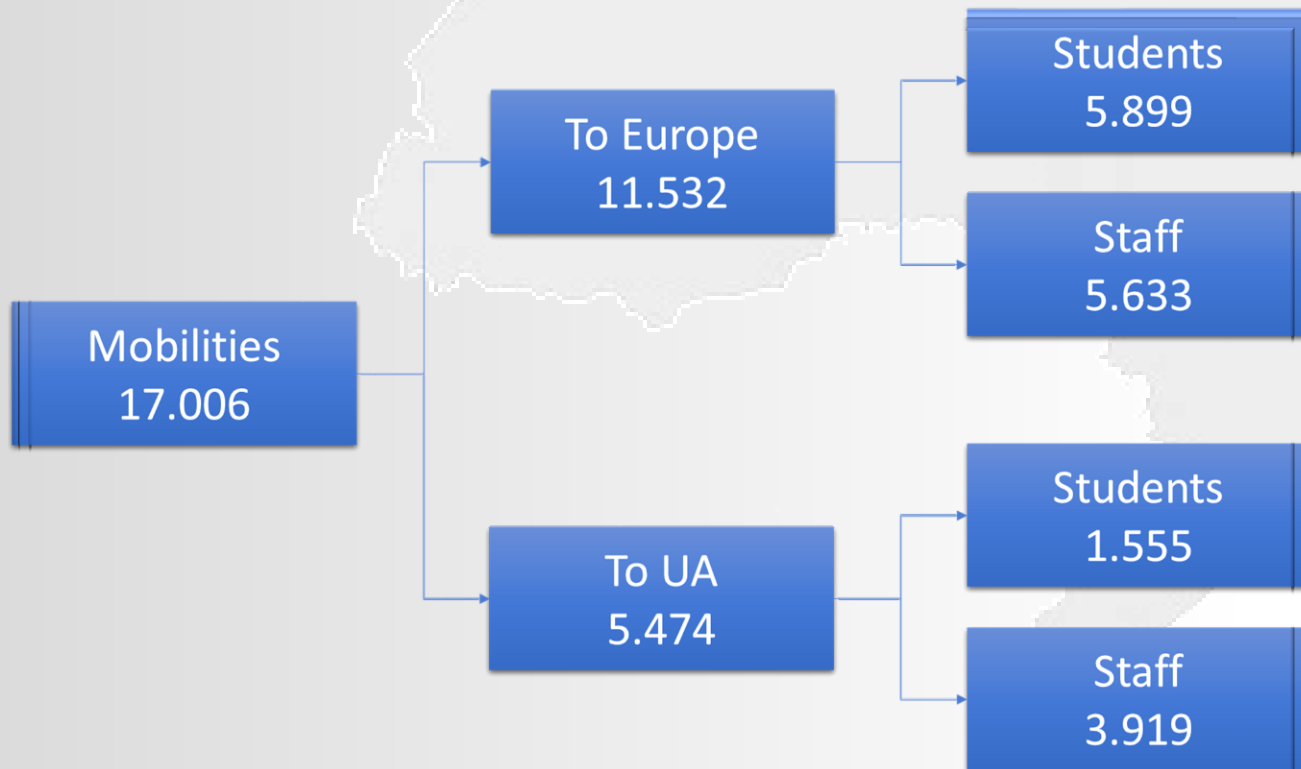
Erasmus+

In the field of higher education, Ukrainian HEIs can participate in the following areas of the international dimension of the Erasmus+ program:

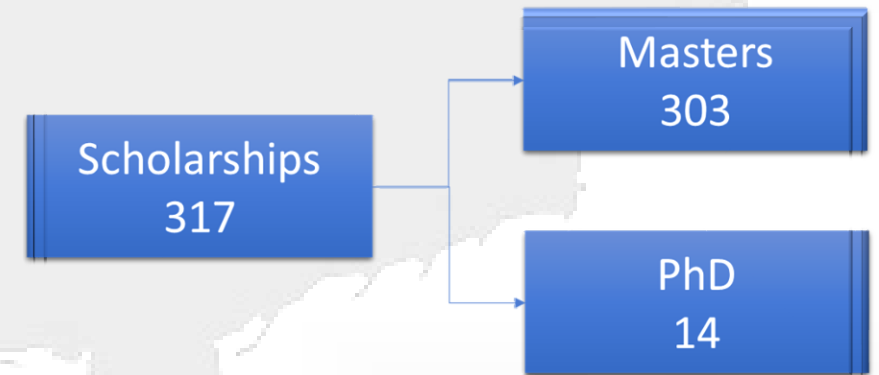
- International academic mobility of university staff and students, inter-institutional agreements (ex-Erasmus);
- Youth mobility projects;
- Realization of Erasmus Mundus Joint Master's Programs (ex-Erasmus Mundus);
- Virtual exchanges and training for education and youth (from 2021);
- Capacity building in the field of HE - reforming HE (ex-Tempus);
- Strategic partnerships;
- Alliances of knowledge;
- Jean Monet's direction from European Studies.

Erasmus+: Ukraine in Erasmus+ in 2014-2020

International Mobility in Higher Education (KA1)



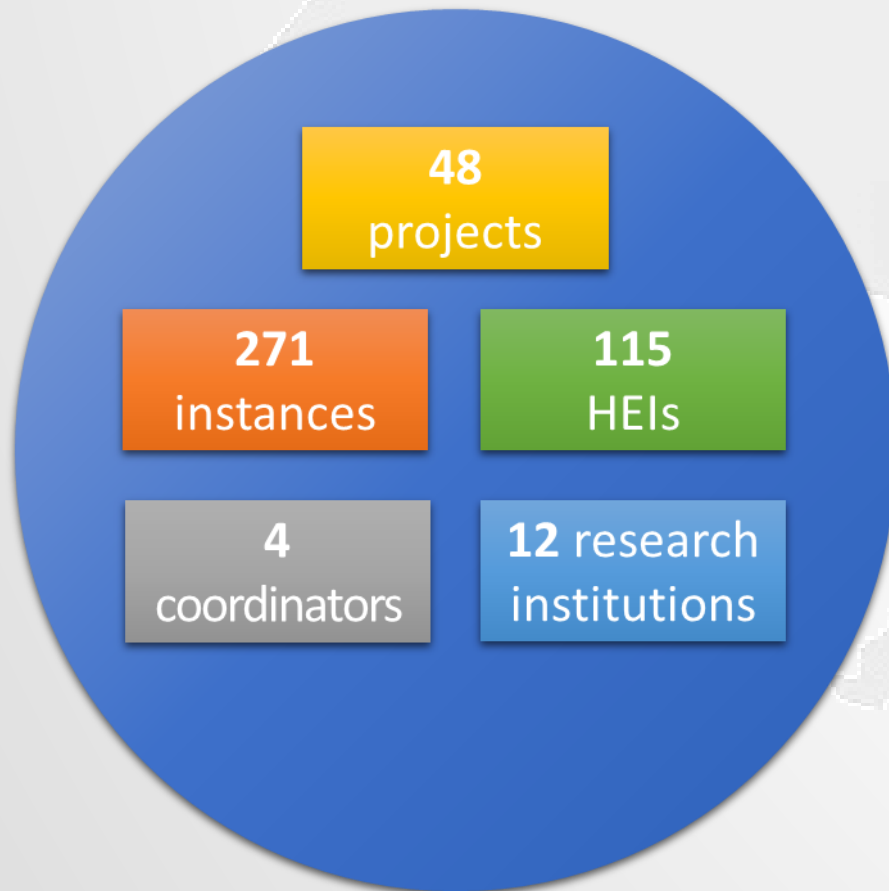
Erasmus Mundus Joint Degrees – Master and PhD (KA1)



National Erasmus+ Office. Ukraine in EU Programme Erasmus+/ Україна в Програмі ЄС Еразмус+ 2014-2027

Erasmus+: Ukraine in Erasmus+ in 2014-2020

Capacity building for Higher Education (KA2)



Strategic partnerships (KA2) in Education

- **23 projects** with 9 HEIs among partners.

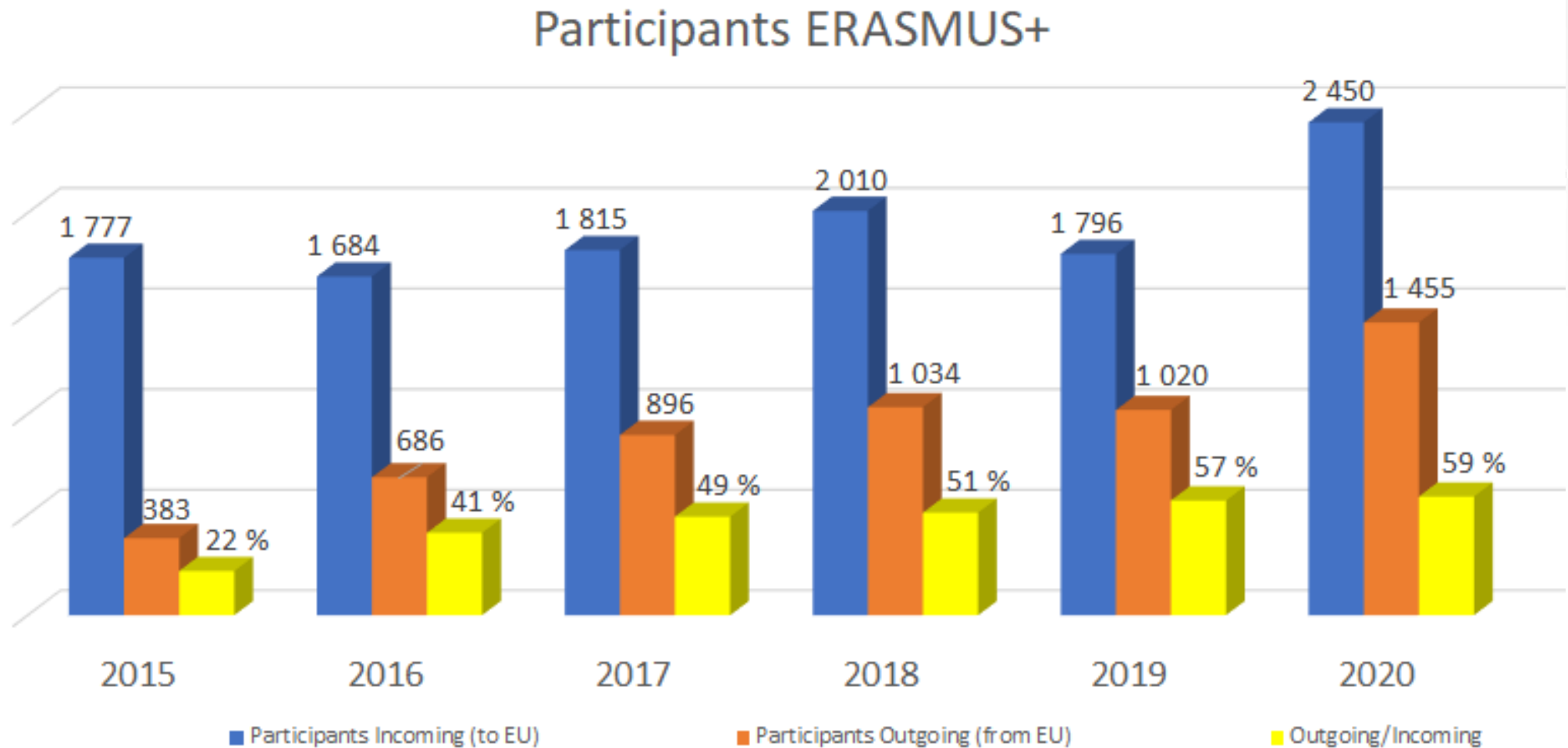
Jean Monnet

- **121 projects** with participation 82 Modules, 4 Centers of Excellence,
- 5 Networks and 8 Support for Associations projects, 1 module as experts.
- 57 UA organizations, including 45 Ukrainian HE and research institutions from 21 cities of Ukraine.

Erasmus+: Ukraine in Erasmus+ in 2014-2020

Years	Applications	Selected Projects	Grant Awarded (EUR)	Participants Incoming (to EU)	Participants Outgoing (from EU)
2015	299	161	8.238.000	1.777	383
2016	317	214	7.876.000	1.684	686
2017	394	268	8.270.000	1.815	896
2018	414	272	9.579.000	2.010	1.034
2019	479	407	8.445.000	1.796	1.020
2020	619	567	11.919.000	2.450	1.455
Total	2.522	1.889	54.327.000	11.532	5.474

Erasmus+: Ukraine in Erasmus+ in 2014-2020



Erasmus+: New Opportunities for Ukraine within Erasmus+ 2021-2027

- KA1. Mobility project for higher education students and staff (“classic Erasmus”) – partner: incoming to Ukraine;
- KA1. Mobility project for higher education with partner countries (ICM) – partner: 2 ways exchange;
- KA1. Mobility project for learners and staff in VET – partner: incoming to Ukraine;
- KA1. - Mobility projects for young people ‘youth exchanges’ – partner;
- KA2. Cooperation partnerships in School/VET/HE/Adult Education/Youth/ Sport – partner;
- KA2. Capacity-building in the field of higher education – applicant/partner.

Erasmus+: New Opportunities for Ukraine within Erasmus+ 2021-2027

- KA2. Capacity-building in the field of VET – partner;
- KA2. Centres of vocational excellence – partner;
- KA2. 2 Lots Erasmus Mundus Actions – applicant/partner;
- KA2. 2 Lots Alliances for innovation for at least VET and/ or Higher Education Institutions – partner;
- KA2. Forward-looking projects in School/VET/HE/Adult Education/Youth/ Sport – partner;
- KA2. Virtual exchanges in higher education and youth – partner;
- Jean Monnet actions in the field of higher education – applicant/partner.

Internationalisation: the institutional level, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv



- Tempus projects realized – **7** (from 2012);
- Participation in Erasmus Mundus projects – **6** (coordinated by the Univ. of Deusto and the Univ. of Turku, during 2007-2016);
- Erasmus+ Agreements with partner universities – **67** (Sept. 2021);
- Project Erasmus+ KA2 – **7** (from 2015);
- Jean Monnet Modules – **3** (from 2014);
- Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence – **1**; Jean Monnet Network – **1**.

Internationalisation of Higher Education in Ukraine: Online alternatives



- HEIs felt the duty to find online alternatives for students and devoted considerable effort to achieve it;
- Online education and virtual exchanges for both incoming and outgoing students were also coordinated in cooperation with partner institutions;
- HEIs expect online learning to be more common in the future + hybrid learning, which is combination of online and on-campus learning.

Internationalisation of Higher Education: Online alternatives



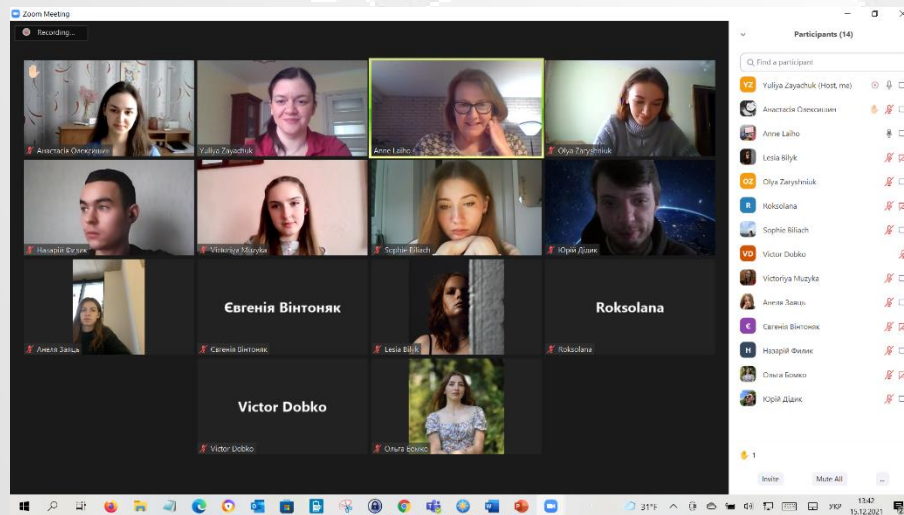
Global classroom:

- International interactive online classes for students of Ivan Franko National University of Lviv;
- in collaboration with colleagues from the University of Manitoba (Winnipeg, Canada).

Internationalisation of Higher Education: Online alternatives

Visiting lectures

- For students of Ivan Franko National University of Lviv
- Visiting lecture was given by the colleagues from Canada, Finland, Germany.
- Lecturers shared their experience as a University teachers or as an experts and Higher Education Consultants



Struggle with the destructive consequences of the ongoing russia's military aggression

Russia's war against Ukraine forced HEIs of Ukraine to face numerous **challenges**:

- to survive;
- to continue the quality educational services providing;
- to preserve scientific potential;
- to adapt to new conditions, not losing hope for further development.

Higher education institutions of Ukraine and full-scale Russian aggression

As of the beginning of the Russian invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, there were **281 institutions of higher education in Ukraine.**

As of August 15 (the beginning of the new academic year) in Ukraine due to the Russian's full-scale aggression:

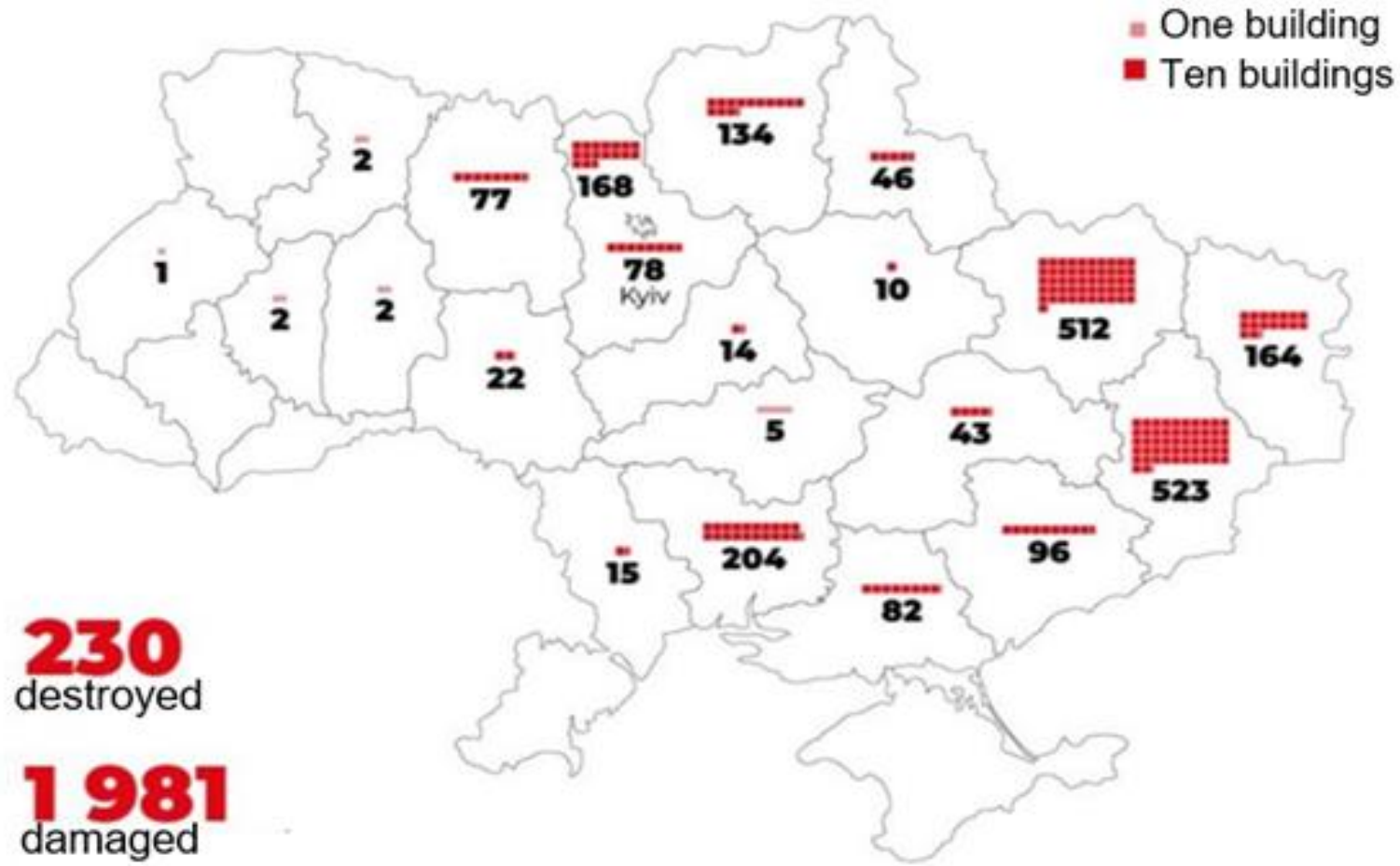
- **43 institutions of higher education were damaged,**
- **5 institutions of higher education were completely destroyed** by the shelling of the Russian invaders.

In general, for all types of educational institutions, we have a terrible picture:

- **286** educational institutions were completely destroyed
- **2300** were damaged
- **1180** educational facilities are under occupation
- **1072** children were injured: **361** were killed, **711** were wounded

Russia destroys educational institutions

The total number of damaged and destroyed educational institutions



230
destroyed

1 981
damaged

Джерело: Міністерство освіти і науки України. Дані станом на 9 серпня 2022.

 t.me/uawarininfographics

The response of the higher education system of Ukraine to military challenges



- Improvement of online education systems and academic mobility within the country;
- Using the experience of moving higher education institutions from occupied territories to Ukrainian-controlled territories;
- Support from the state;
- Support of international institutions;
- Partner programs with partner universities.

Improvement of online education systems and academic mobility within the country



- The educational process in Ukrainian HEIs began to resume on March 14;
- The education system adapted quickly enough to wartime conditions;
- Universities have managed to use the experience gained during the crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic quite effectively, quickly switching to online learning;
- For the most part, the educational process took place remotely in synchronous and asynchronous modes:
 - *synchronous* classes;
 - *asynchronous* classes.

Improvement of online education systems and academic mobility within the country



- A lot of institutions working in safer regions have joined internal mobility programs and invited students to study at them.
- In winter, the maximum possible pause will be made due to the shortage of energy resources - it is recommended to make the most of the warm season for studying.
- However, during the last week, there have been fewer opportunities to hold classes even online, due to massive rocket attacks on the entire territory of Ukraine, which led to major destruction of critical infrastructure and the lack of electricity, Internet, and mobile communications.

Using the experience of moving HEIs from occupied territories to Ukrainian-controlled territories



- Since the beginning of the Russian aggression in 2022, 42 universities and 94 colleges from the East and South of Ukraine - Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson regions and part of the Zaporizhzhia region - have been displaced to safer regions of Ukraine.
- More than 54,000 students study and 7,000 teachers work in displaced institutions.
- Universities are located in 16 cities of fourteen regions of Ukraine.
- The transfer of universities takes place in one of two formats: "minimal" or "extended".



Hall of the Central Scientific Library of Karazin University in Kharkiv

Universities in the firing line

- Some universities - the universities of Mykolaiv, Sumy, Kharkiv, Chernihiv - are practically in the line of fire. They had to adapt to radically new conditions and function now, as much as possible, within the framework of the infrastructural changes that have taken place.
- It was the people – the university community – that proved to be the pillar that allowed these universities to maintain their positions and continue to work.
- They managed to conduct an admissions campaign and start students' studies.

The state and international institutions support



- The Government of Ukraine adopted a resolution, thanks to which students at universities and vocational technical schools, who are currently studying on a contract basis, primarily children of fallen defenders of Ukraine, participants in hostilities, will be able to transfer to the budget;
- The Government of Ukraine and the World Bank decided on emergency assistance in the field of higher education in the amount of almost \$100 million;
- The Researchers at Risk Fellowships Programme of the British Academy;
- MSCA4Ukraine Fellowship Scheme;
- ERA4Ukraine;
- The Coimbra Group Office.

The logo of the University of Oxford, featuring the text "University of Oxford" in a red serif font, positioned in the upper right corner of the slide. The background of the slide is a light gray map of Ukraine.

University of Oxford

Fully funded scholarship scheme for graduate students from Ukraine was launched:

- Targeted support to refugees from Ukraine has been launched by the University of Oxford and its colleges for the 2022-23 academic year;
- Up to 20 scholarships were offered to graduates who are ordinarily resident in Ukraine, for admission onto a postgraduate taught course (Masters). Applicants will have the opportunity to apply for full-time, one-year courses in a broad range of subjects.

Partner programs with partner universities

In the difficult time of the war disaster, the interest of international partners has increased, more and more partner programs are appearing.

The example of Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

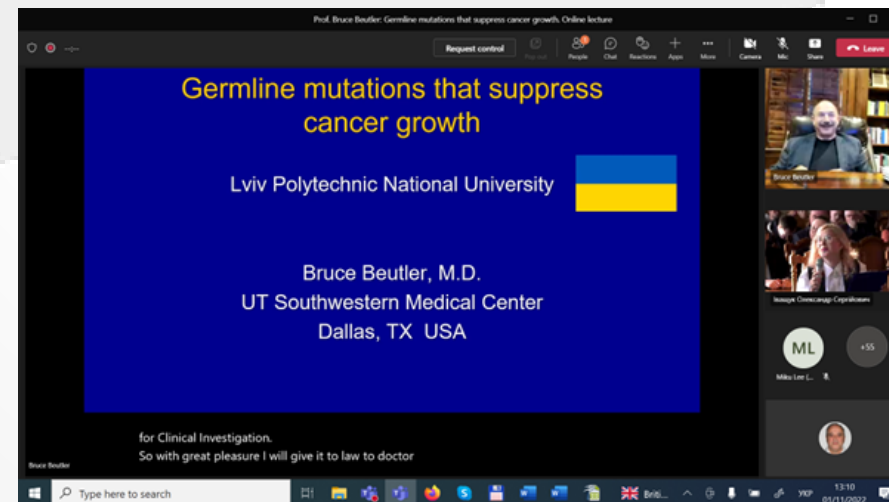
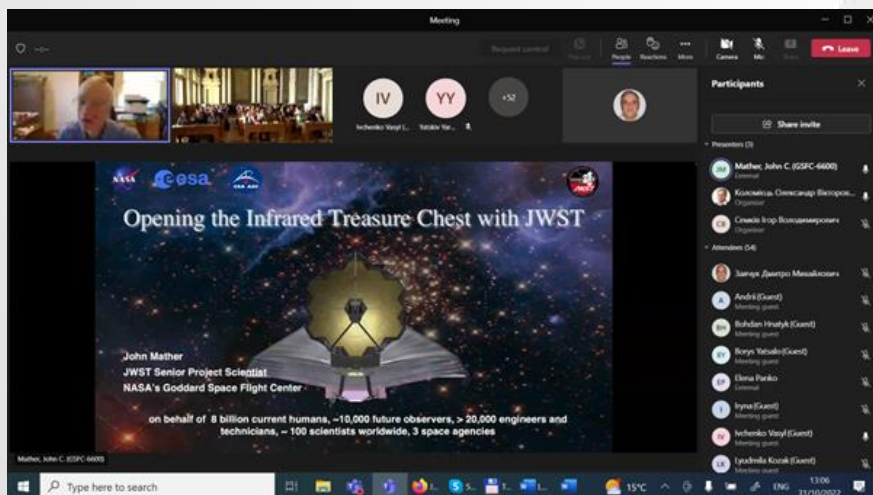
- At the beginning of March 2022, on the initiative of the International Office, **special exchange programs were launched** for University students who were forced to leave abroad.
- Thanks to this initiative, with the financial support of partner universities, **32 students and 48 of academic staff** of Lviv University received full funding for studies / training during the 2nd semester of 2021-2022 at many HEIs in Germany, Spain and Lithuania.
- In the 1st semester of the 2022-2023, **117 students and 14 of academic staff** become participants of academic mobility within the framework of special exchange programs between Lviv University and European partner universities.

International lectures by Nobel laureates

Hiroshi Amano, The Nobel Prize in Physics, 2014

John C. Mather, The Nobel Prize in Physics, 2006

Bruce Beutler, The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2011



Thank you for your attention



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